# NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

## TECHNICAL NOTE 3052

THE EFFECT OF VERTICAL CHINE STRIPS ON THE PLANING CHARACTERISTICS OF V-SHAPED PRISMATIC SURFACES

HAVING ANGLES OF DEAD RISE OF 20° AND 40°

By Walter J. Kapryan and George M. Boyd, Jr.

Langley Aeronautical Laboratory Langley Field, Va.



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## SUMMARY

The effect of vertical chine strips on the planing characteristics of two prismatic surfaces having angles of dead rise of 20° and 40° has been determined as part of a general research investigation on planing surfaces. Wetted lengths, resistance, and center-of-pressure location were determined at speed coefficients up to 25.0, load coefficients up to approximately 80.0, and trims up to 30°. In addition, comparisons of the more important planing characteristics are made with those for related surfaces having angles of dead rise of 0°, 20°, and 40°, and for surfaces having angles of dead rise of 20° and 40° with horizontal chine flare. These comparisons show that vertical chine strips are a more effective means of increasing the lift of a given surface than horizontal chine flare is. This increase in lift, however, is accompanied by a substantial increase in drag so that the lifting efficiency of the vertically flared surface is comparable to one having horizontal chine flare.

#### INTRODUCTION

A general program of research on the planing characteristics of a series of related prismatic surfaces has been undertaken by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and is described in reference 1. The primary objective of this program is an extension of the range of experimental data on planing surfaces to cover the high trims and loads of significance in the design of high-speed water-based aircraft.

As part of this general program a detailed experimental investigation has been made to determine the effect of vertical chine strips on the planing characteristics of prismatic surfaces having angles of dead rise of 20° and 40°. Vertical chine strips are of particular interest because of their favorable effects on spray characteristics and on lift of prismatic surfaces.

This paper presents lift and drag coefficients and center-of-pressure location for these two models for Froude numbers up to 25.0, trims up to 30°, and wetted-length—beam ratios up to 7.0. A general comparison of the data for surfaces with vertical chine strips is made with data for simple surfaces having angles of dead rise of 0°, 20°, and 40° (refs. 2 and 3) and for surfaces having angles of dead rise of 20° and 40° with horizontal chine flare (refs. 1 and 4).

#### SYMBOLS

b beam of planing surface including chine strips, 0.344 ft

b' beam of planing surface exclusive of chine strips, 0.333 ft

 $c_{D_b}$  drag coefficient based on square of beam,  $\frac{R}{\frac{\rho_V 2_b 2}{2}}$ 

 $C_{D_S}$  drag coefficient based on principal wetted area,  $\frac{R}{\frac{\rho}{2}V^2S} = \frac{C_{D_b}}{l_m/b}$ 

 $C_f$  skin-friction coefficient,  $\frac{F}{\frac{\rho}{2}S_fV_m^2} =$ 

$$\frac{\cos \beta \cos^{2} \tau}{\frac{l_{m}}{b} \cos \tau - c_{L_{b}}} \left( c_{D_{b}} - c_{L_{b}} \tan \tau \right) \frac{\frac{l_{m}}{b}}{\frac{l_{m}}{b} \frac{b'}{b} + 2 \cos \beta \frac{l_{c}}{b} \frac{h + t}{b}}$$

 $C_{L_b}$  lift coefficient based on square of beam,  $\frac{\Delta}{\frac{\rho}{2}V^2b^2} = 2\frac{C_{\Delta}}{C_V^2}$ 

 $c_{L_S}$  lift coefficient based on principal wetted area,  $\frac{\Delta}{2} = \frac{c_{L_b}}{l_m/b}$ 

 $c_R$  resistance coefficient,  $R/wb^3$ 

 $C_v$  speed coefficient or Froude number,  $V/\sqrt{gb}$ 

 $C_{\wedge}$  load coefficient,  $\triangle/wb^3$ 

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F friction, parallel to planing surface, lb
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- g acceleration due to gravity, 32.2 ft/sec<sup>2</sup>
- h inside depth of chine strip, ft
- chine wetted length, ft
- l<sub>k</sub> keel wetted length, ft
- $l_{\rm m}$  mean wetted length,  $\frac{l_{\rm k} + l_{\rm c}}{2}$ , ft
- center-of-pressure location (measured along keel forward of trailing edge),  $\frac{M}{\Delta \cos \tau + R \sin \tau}$ , ft
- M trimming moment about trailing edge of model at keel, ft-lb
- R horizontal resistance, lb
- $R_e$  Reynolds number,  $V_m l_m / v$
- S principal wetted area (bounded by trailing edge, chines, and heavy spray line) projected on plane parallel to keel,  $l_{\rm m}b$ , sq ft
- $S_f$  actual wetted area aft of heavy spray line,  $\frac{l_m b'}{\cos \beta} + 2l_c(h + t)$
- t thickness of chine strip, ft
- V horizontal velocity, fps

$$V_{m}$$
 mean velocity over surface,  $\sqrt{V^{2}\left(1-\frac{C_{L_{b}}}{\frac{l_{m}}{b}\cos \tau}\right)}$ 

- w specific weight of water, lb/cu ft
- $\beta$  angle of dead rise, deg
- △ vertical load, lb
- v kinematic viscosity, ft $^2$ /sec

- ρ mass density of water, slugs/cu ft
- τ trim (angle between keel and horizontal), deg

#### DESCRIPTION OF MODELS

The models and their cross sections with pertinent dimensions are shown in figures 1 and 2. The basic angles of dead rise are 20° and 40°, respectively, and the angles of dead rise to the inner edge of the chine strips are 16° and 32° 47', respectively. The depths of the chine strips are such that the latter angles are the same as those of the surfaces having basic angles of dead rise of 20° and 40° with horizon-tally flared chines (refs. 1 and 4). The addition of the chine strips increased the over-all beam of the models from 4 inches to 4.125 inches. The coefficients used throughout this paper, therefore, are based on a beam of 4.125 inches. A detailed description of the construction and finish of the brass models is presented in reference 1.

## APPARATUS AND PROCEDURES

The apparatus, procedures, and instrumentation used for this investigation are described in references 1 and 5. A diagram of the model and towing gear is presented in figure 3. Wetted lengths were determined from underwater photographs and from visual readings in the manner described in reference 1. A typical underwater photograph is shown as figure 4.

The aerodynamic forces on the model and towing gate were held to a minimum by use of the wind screen described in reference 1. The residual windage tare was approximately 0.3 pound at a speed of 82.0 feet per second. The proper tares were deducted from the measured drags to obtain the hydrodynamic resistances. The tares for load and moment were negligible.

The quantities measured are generally believed to be accurate within the following limits:

Load, 1b	±0.15
Resistance, lb	±0.15
Trimming moment, ft-lb	±0.50
Wetted length, in	±0.25
Trim, deg	<u>+</u> 0.10
Speed, fps	+0.20

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The experimental data are presented for the angles of dead rise of 20° and 40° in tables I and II, respectively. In these tables, the load, resistance, speed, wetted lengths, and center-of-pressure location are given as nondimensional coefficients based on the over-all beam. The lift and drag coefficients are expressed both in terms of the square of this beam and in terms of the principal wetted area. As reported in references 1 and 4, some of the light-load, low-speed conditions of the test program were influenced by buoyancy. For the 20° dead-rise surface, these conditions were deleted on the basis of the supplementary low-speed program described in reference 1 by using figure 18 of reference 1 as the limit for planing. For the 40° surface, all conditions were deleted where buoyancy exceeded 20 percent of the total load as discussed in reference 4.

The data in tables I and II are presented in figures 5 to 14. The results of this investigation parallel those of the investigations reported in references 1 to 4 in that the principal planing characteristics are primarily functions of lift coefficient and trim. (See figs. 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, and 14.)

The friction coefficients presented in figures 15 and 16 were calculated directly from the tabular data. All conditions where the possible error in measurement could change the coefficient more than 20 percent were omitted from the plot. The projected wetted area S was used to determine the mean speed over the surface. The actual wetted area  $S_f$ , including the inside faces and edges of the chine strips, was used to calculate the friction coefficients.

In general, the variation of wetted length, center-of-pressure location, and resistance follows the trends previously established in references 1 to 4. The effect of change in dead rise on these planing characteristics is similar to that found previously for the V-shaped surfaces with horizontal chine flare and without chine flare (refs. 1 to 4). As for the other surfaces, the apparent values of the friction coefficients at the higher Reynolds numbers lie above the Schoenherr line for flat submerged surfaces with fully turbulent boundary layers. As the models were extremely smooth, this result is apparently associated with the method of calculation and requires further investigation for a more accurate estimation of large-scale resistance.

Comparisons of the planing characteristics of the surfaces reported in references 1 to 4 and those of the present paper are presented in figures 17 to 20. These comparisons are made at mean-wetted-length—beam ratios of 1.0 and 3.0. The effect of increase in angle of dead rise

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on the variation of lift coefficient with trim is presented in figure 17. Increasing the angle of dead rise from 0° to 20° resulted in a loss in lift of approximately 27 percent, the actual loss varying slightly with wetted area and trim. In like manner for the 40° dead-rise surface, the decrease in lift was approximately 50 percent.

Much of the loss in lift with increase in angle of dead rise was recovered by use of either horizontal chine flare or vertical chine strips. (See figs. 17 and 18.) The vertical strips were the more effective of the two; the lift of the 20° surface with vertical chine strips actually approaches that of the flat plate. The lifts of the various surfaces are briefly compared with those of the flat plate in the following table.

Surface	Percent of the lift in relatio to flat plate for mean wetted lengths of -				
	1.0	3.0			
Flat plate 20° dead rise, vertical strips 20° dead rise, horizontal flare 40° dead rise, vertical strips 20° dead rise 40° dead rise, horizontal flare 40° dead rise	100 90 85 80 73 70 50	100 92 82 77 73 68 45			

The relative order of the lifting efficiencies of the various surfaces may be obtained from a comparison of the measured lift-drag ratios presented in figures 19 and 20. Increasing the angle of dead rise decreases lift-drag ratios at all trims. The angle at which maximum lift-drag ratio occurs is also shifted to higher trims. At the higher trims where the frictional resistance becomes a smaller part of the total resistance, the differences in lift-drag ratio become small and the ratio approaches a value equal to the cotangent of the trim angle. At these high trims the drag is principally induced drag which is equal to the load times the tangent of the trim angle. The ratios for the flat plate at high trims actually exceed cotangent  $\tau$ , presumably because of apparent negative friction due to reversed flow forward of the stagnation line as discussed in reference 2.

The modification of the V-shaped surfaces with horizontal chine flare or vertical chine strips substantially increased the maximum lift-drag ratios of these surfaces. (See fig. 20.) Although the addition of vertical chine strips caused a greater increase in lift than did horizontal

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chine flare, the additional friction associated with the vertical strips apparently compensated for the increase in lift, and the maximum lift-drag ratios of the models with vertical strips were comparable to those of the models having horizontal chine flare. At higher trims where the friction forces are small the lift-drag ratios again approach a value equal to the cotangent of the trim angle.

Since the deduced friction coefficients at high Reynolds number for all the surfaces are generally parallel to the Schoenherr line, the same trends would be expected at larger scales although the absolute values of lift-drag ratios where friction is appreciable will, of course, be somewhat higher.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

The results obtained from an experimental investigation of two planing surfaces having angles of dead rise of  $20^{\circ}$  and  $40^{\circ}$  with vertical chine strips show that the important planing characteristics are primarily functions of trim and lift coefficient. These results are consistent with those obtained with related surfaces having angles of dead rise of  $0^{\circ}$ ,  $20^{\circ}$ , and  $40^{\circ}$ ; and for surfaces having angles of dead rise of  $20^{\circ}$  and  $40^{\circ}$  with horizontally flared chines.

Comparisons of the planing characteristics of these related surfaces show that the flat plate develops approximately 37 percent and 100 percent more lift than do the surfaces having dead-rise angles of 20° and 40°, respectively. Furthermore, the addition of vertical chine strips increases the lift of a V-shaped surface considerably more than does horizontal chine flare. Investigation of lift-drag ratios, however, shows that this increase in lift by use of vertical chine strips is largely compensated for by an accompanying increase in drag so that the lifting efficiencies of horizontally flared surfaces are comparable to those having vertical chine flare.

Langley Aeronautical Laboratory,
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,
Langley Field, Va., September 16, 1953.

#### REFERENCES

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- 2. Weinstein, Irving, and Kapryan, Walter J.: The High-Speed Planing Characteristics of a Rectangular Flat Plate Over a Wide Range of Trim and Wetted Length. NACA TN 2981, 1953.
- 3. Chambliss, Derrill B., and Boyd, George M., Jr.: The Planing Characteristics of Two V-Shaped Prismatic Surfaces Having Angles of Dead Rise of 20° and 40°. NACA TN 2876, 1953.
- 4. Blanchard, Ulysse J.: The Planing Characteristics of a Surface Having a Basic Angle of Dead Rise of 40° and Horizontal Chine Flare. NACA TN 2842, 1952.
- 5. Truscott, Starr: The Enlarged N.A.C.A. Tank, and Some of Its Work. NACA TM 918, 1939.

TABLE I

EXPERIMENTAL DATA OBTAINED FOR A PLANING SURFACE HAVING A 20° ANGLE OF DEAD RISE

AND VERTICAL CHINE STRIPS - LANGLEY TANK MODEL 276B

2 0.78 6.07 0.36 1.99 3.28 4.58 1.80 0.0424 0.0194 0.013 0.2 5.84 16.58 2.12 2.02 3.11 4.61 2.30 0.0424 0.0154 0.013 2.2 5.84 16.55 2.15 1.99 3.34 4.70 2.56 0.0422 0.0156 0.013 2.2 5.84 16.65 2.15 1.99 3.34 4.70 2.56 0.0422 0.0156 0.013 2.2 5.84 18.02 1.89 1.070 2.37 3.66 1.53 0.0460 0.016 0.012 2.55.84 18.02 1.89 1.070 2.37 3.66 1.53 0.0460 0.016 0.015 2.2 5.84 18.03 1.98 1.070 2.37 3.66 1.53 0.050 0.0016 0.015 2.2 5.84 18.03 1.98 1.070 2.37 3.66 1.53 0.050 0.0016 0.015 2.2 5.84 19.52 1.81 5.66 1.86 3.15 1.25 0.0306 0.0092 0.015 2.2 5.84 19.62 1.77 1.81 5.6 1.86 3.15 1.25 0.0306 0.0092 0.017 2.2 5.84 19.62 1.77 1.81 1.62 1.15 1.05 0.0304 0.0092 0.017 2.2 5.84 19.62 1.77 1.81 1.62 1.15 1.05 0.0304 0.0092 0.017 2.2 5.84 19.68 1.77 1.37 1.65 2.93 1.22 0.0302 0.0092 0.018 2.2 5.84 19.68 1.77 1.37 1.65 2.93 1.22 0.0302 0.0092 0.018 2.2 5.84 19.68 1.77 1.37 1.65 2.93 1.22 0.0302 0.0092 0.018 2.2 9.72 18.08 4.02 4.94 6.32 7.77 4.19 0.0594 0.0266 0.009 2.2 9.72 18.14 4.33 4.80 6.09 7.39 4.51 0.0590 0.0266 0.00 2.2 9.72 18.17 4.04 4.93 6.22 7.72 4.30 0.0588 0.0244 0.009 2.2 9.72 18.17 4.04 4.93 6.22 0.03 3.11 4.51 2.21 0.0426 0.0146 0.013 2.2 9.72 2.1.32 3.62 2.002 3.11 4.61 2.25 0.0424 0.0158 0.013 2.2 9.72 2.1.32 3.62 2.002 3.11 4.61 2.25 0.0424 0.0158 0.013 2.2 9.72 2.1.32 3.62 2.002 3.11 4.61 2.25 0.0424 0.0158 0.013 2.2 9.72 2.1.32 3.62 2.002 3.11 4.61 2.25 0.0424 0.0158 0.013 2.2 9.72 2.1.32 3.62 2.002 3.11 4.61 2.25 0.0424 0.0144 0.012 2.9 9.72 2.1.32 3.50 0.0000 0.0000 0.000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0	-	44,,,	G ATRCORT	LLY - 12	•10 X 10	0 16	/80C; 5	pecilic	Weight of	tank wat	er = 63.4	lb/cu f
2 5.84 18.03 1.98 1.07 2.37 3.66 1.63 0.360 0.0122 0.015 2 5.84 19.52 1.81 5.6 1.86 3.15 1.25 0.360 0.0122 0.015 2 5.84 19.62 1.77 .48 1.82 3.15 1.05 0.304 0.0092 0.017 2 5.84 19.68 1.77 .37 1.65 2.93 1.22 0.302 0.0092 0.018 2 9.72 18.08 4.02 4.94 6.32 7.71 4.19 0.0594 0.024 0.018 2 9.72 18.08 4.02 4.94 6.32 7.71 4.19 0.0594 0.024 0.009 2 9.72 18.14 4.38 4.80 6.09 7.3 4.51 0.050 0.026 0.010 2 9.72 18.14 4.04 4.93 6.22 7.52 4.30 0.0568 0.014 0.009 2 9.72 18.14 1.93 3.44 1.93 6.22 7.52 4.30 0.0588 0.0244 0.009 2 9.72 18.39 3.62 2.02 3.11 4.61 2.25 0.0424 0.0158 0.013 2 9.72 11.42 3.32 2.08 3.11 4.51 2.56 0.0424 0.0158 0.013 2 9.72 11.42 3.32 2.08 3.11 4.51 2.56 0.0424 0.0158 0.013 2 9.72 11.42 3.32 2.08 3.11 4.51 2.56 0.0424 0.0158 0.013 2 9.72 24.63 3.09 7.73 2.00 3.30 1.13 0.0320 0.0096 0.016 2 9.72 24.78 3.09 7.73 2.03 3.32 1.25 0.0320 0.0096 0.016 2 9.72 24.78 3.09 7.73 2.03 3.32 1.25 0.0320 0.0096 0.016 2 9.72 24.78 3.09 7.73 2.03 3.32 1.25 0.0320 0.0096 0.016 2 9.72 24.63 7.08 5.26 6.54 7.66 4.36 0.000 0.000 0.014 2 17.50 23.26 7.19 5.23 6.67 8.00 5.03 0.0586 0.0000 0.017 2 17.50 23.463 7.08 5.26 6.54 7.66 4.36 0.076 0.0234 0.0094 2 17.50 23.463 7.08 5.26 6.54 7.66 4.36 0.076 0.0234 0.0094 2 17.50 24.63 7.08 5.26 6.54 7.66 4.36 0.076 0.0234 0.0094 2 17.50 24.63 7.08 5.26 6.54 7.66 4.36 0.076 0.0234 0.0094 2 17.50 24.63 7.08 5.26 6.54 7.66 4.36 0.076 0.0234 0.0094 2 17.50 24.63 7.08 5.26 6.54 7.66 4.36 0.076 0.0234 0.0094 2 17.50 24.63 7.08 5.26 6.54 7.66 4.36 0.076 0.0234 0.0094 2 17.50 24.63 7.08 5.26 6.54 7.66 4.36 0.076 0.0234 0.0094 2 17.50 24.63 7.08 5.26 6.54 7.66 4.36 0.076 0.0234 0.0094 2 17.50 24.63 7.08 5.26 6.54 7.66 4.36 0.076 0.0234 0.0094 2 17.50 24.63 7.08 5.26 6.54 7.66 4.36 0.076 0.0234 0.0094 2 17.50 24.63 7.08 5.26 6.54 7.66 4.36 0.0094 0.0094 2 17.50 24.63 7.08 5.26 6.56 0.0094 0.0	Trim,	с∆	c₩	c <sub>R</sub>	р <u>г</u> с	<u>≀</u> m b	ı <sub>k</sub>	l <sub>p</sub> b	c <sup>rp</sup>	c <sub>D</sub> b	c <sub>r</sub> s	c <sub>Dg</sub>
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TABLE I - Continued

EXPERIMENTAL DATA OBTAINED FOR A PLANING SURFACE HAVING A 20° ANGLE OF DEAD RISE

AND VERTICAL CHINE STRIPS - LANGLEY TANK MODEL 276B

Trim,	С <sub>Ф</sub>	c <sup>∆</sup>	c <sub>R</sub>	i <sub>c</sub>	<u>1</u>	i <sub>k</sub>	i <sub>p</sub>	c <sub>L</sub> <sub>b</sub>	c <sub>D</sub> <sub>b</sub>	c <sub>Ls</sub>	c <sub>Ds</sub>
66662222222222222222222222222222222222	<ul><li>(2) 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20</li></ul>	3384875457575777756444541997842225899466222372895895455454557587475852495587456841297 4022744702296689922244704246774446822372497585745874587458745874587458745874587458	8.04.96161423338548818481908899889758558784304575588999936897889944467558899993689998894446706993999889444675598894446755988999936899889444670999999999999999999999999999999999	6014597348899888888495888888885584593887388878888888884888888888898844888888898844888888	7584887962888756898462548276488766487698444345655654293553486258826788534688418 1 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	75278288754877455505437658820823846890421367257543455684887548837588465542567752382856554556542563	2	0.10366088442088844206663882666638826646882826666388644668833555644335564656381355646563826666666666666666666666666666666666	0.0616448800000000000000000000000000000000	241147739968667729989H23111177777198664997724465555618554889776477545688959146559871458429 50404797729898972297777777777886997724465555618554889776477775748889591465598774429 604047777777777777777777777777777777777	433364973684073877411003777687341003070569439445513366433364435664456990705657741003777664567696947767657776765777676577767657776765777767657777676777776767777767677777676777776767

EXPERIMENTAL DATA OBTAINED FOR A PLAMING SURFACE HAVING A 20° ANGLE OF DEAD RISE AND VERTICAL CHINE STRIPS - LANGLEY TANK MODEL 276B

######################################	Trim,
\$	C <sub>O</sub>
\$\f\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	С <sub>V</sub>
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7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	o B €
\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	마
\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	함
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	C <sub>L</sub> <sub>b</sub>
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	GD <sub>P</sub>
\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	S <sub>T</sub>
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	s <sub>C</sub>

3

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TABLE I - Concluded

EXPERIMENTAL DATA OBTAINED FOR A PLANING SURFACE HAVING A 200 ANGLE OF DEAD RISE

AND VERTICAL CHINE STRIPS - LANGLEY TANK MODEL 276B

Trim, T, deg	CΔ	c^∆	c <sub>R</sub>	<mark>‡</mark> q́b	2 <sub>m</sub>	प्रमुख संस	<del>ر ا</del>	c <sup>IrP</sup>	с <sup>ъъ</sup>	c <sub>r</sub> g	c <sub>D8</sub>
***************************************	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	21145889488468424888324 21145894889488845888324 2114589488846884888324 21145888948884888324 21145888948884888324 2114588894888324	149.65.65.65.95.11.55.85.95.31.48.11.86.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.	878975444207043447547	0 16374648HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH	48864888888888888888888888888888888888	0.1188948164422 037879792164553	0408484884884844488888 1488966841114848484448888 04084844448848848888888888	0.06742 0.06742 0.06742 0.06743 0.0674	1043353904108897774884812 755555555559541554155 0	5550554554545454568345545 2815255454145458855868345545 281523338822338888138888345 0

EXPERIMENTAL DATA OBTAINED FOR A PLANING SURFACE HAVING A 40° ANGLE OF DEAD RISE
AND VERTICAL CHINE STRIPS - LANGLEY TANK HODEL 277B

Average kinematic viscosity =  $13.50 \times 10^{-6}$  ft<sup>2</sup>/sec; specific weight of tank water = 63.4 lb/cu ft

	<del></del>										
Trim,  τ,  deg	C∆	c <sub>V</sub>	c <sub>R</sub>	r c	l <sub>m</sub>	½ <sub>k</sub>	l <sub>D</sub>	c <sub>L</sub> <sub>b</sub>	c <sup>D</sup> P	c <sub>L</sub> s	c <sub>Dg</sub>
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1.135.999.99999997777555588866499998484477222785555555555555555555555555555	9.5527.0052.996.33348.7348.748.005.757333.1665.754.460.7824.756.893.7678.152.7886.660.880.0075.27885.655.619 9.5527.8052.996.33348.7348.748.768.806.7677333.1665.754.460.7824.756.893.7678.152.7886.660.880.0075.27885.655.619 9.5527.8052.996.33348.7348.748.758.3886.806.806.7573.7686.7784.756.893.7678.152.7886.660.880.0075.27885.655.619 9.5527.8052.996.33348.7348.748.758.3886.806.806.7573.7686.768.768.768.768.768.768.768.768.76	6652261519249886451927525557709 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11144411 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7.79888775073497444520888745465880874857744575889445772065884665996726673775438877565553362146326656565656676577754388775655533621463266565656566765777543887756555336214657266732354444441167744214442164226411111111111111	125687229588842875766388979617349876955447658895322255346523907055155678686161628115554108333 1558572295888428757663899796173498715555227888553222553275533465239070551556781616281155542108333	111135511111	0.04.24 0.07.24 0.07.24 0.07.24 1.064 1.064 1.064 1.066 1	244488448442244688288488604-0888449886888449886888449886888449886888444988688888888	54 979 8 9 74 5 4 8 48 4 69 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0.088 .0074 .0068 .0074 .0070 .00774 .0070 .00774 .0070 .00774 .00776 .0077

TABLE II - Continued

EXPERIMENTAL DATA OBTAINED FOR A PLANING SURFACE HAVING A 40° ANGLE OF DEAD RISE

AND VERTICAL CHINE STRIPS - LANGLEY TANK HODEL 277B

TABLE II - Continued

EXPERIMENTAL DATA OBTAINED FOR A PLANING SURFACE HAVING A 40° ANGLE OF DEAD RISE

AND VERTICAL CHINE STRIPS - LANGLEY TANK MODEL 277B

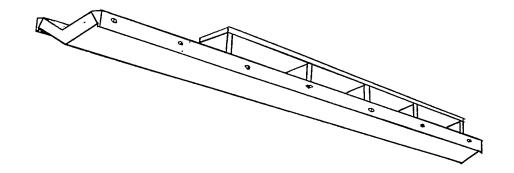
Trim, t, deg	С <sub>Ф</sub>	c^∆	c <sub>R</sub>	r c	r m	i <u>k</u>	r <sub>p</sub>	c <sup>rp</sup>	СЪ	c <sub>Lg</sub>	c <sub>Dg</sub>
	2222222288888898477777777777777777777777	**************************************	57886050888811517575757575485451649777809447788383151545546885555120875613114528866664544685555212466	799458947989838847894799946677 444979 39789748995986339593946788216148295588873337 1111 1111 1111 11111 11111 11111 11111 1111	792712466807777385085717011984148336987555767 222455624136355488222977348816104415689277769	24657794454882444949428866398848888285788   M5557875586157349886184366888550887837858219584	252481578504055684574111268584   74 333   4 30483   3237834   4 30484   4 30	0	0.1610 1605 1605 1605 1605 1605 1605 1606 1607 1608 1608 1608 1608 1608 1608 1608 1608	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.0076831200483663908699766984472470050000000000000000000000000000000

TABLE II - Concluded

EXPERIMENTAL DATA OBTAINED FOR A PLANING SURFACE HAVING A 40° ANGLE OF DEAD RISE

AND VERTICAL CHINE STRIPS - LANGLEY TANK HODEL 277B

Trim, T, deg	С <sub>Ф</sub>	o <sub>v</sub>	c <sub>R</sub>	r o	о <u>г</u>	9 7	b b	с <sup>г</sup> Р	c <sub>D</sub> b	α <sub>r</sub> s	a <sub>Ds</sub>
ЯВЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯЯ	######################################	19858885462256958842775685548884888434654886 19858885469546958877568554888434654886 19858884545884545884548884348888	074768711104666518810077488851568555668114558057865555686	7.542084504454444440058849884586456485864 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	18675988457855853848885598848888554858548585868	80%674779 97687578 4784489 985948 39875878 788598 11 11 11 11 11 11	a 14863884   3657   3457728588888888585478854885488548885888888888	1214 8 8 8 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0.2158 1298 11298 11298 11298 11298 11368	######################################	45577 7550 755 750 9 24 238 776 457 376 4 758 6 9 8 8 7 8 7 6 9 4 8 3 7 6 9 4 7 8 8 6 7 6 9 4 8 3 7 6 9 4 7 8 8 6 7 6 9 4 8 3 7 6 9 4 7 8 8 6 7 6 9 4 8 9 8 7 8 7 6 9 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8



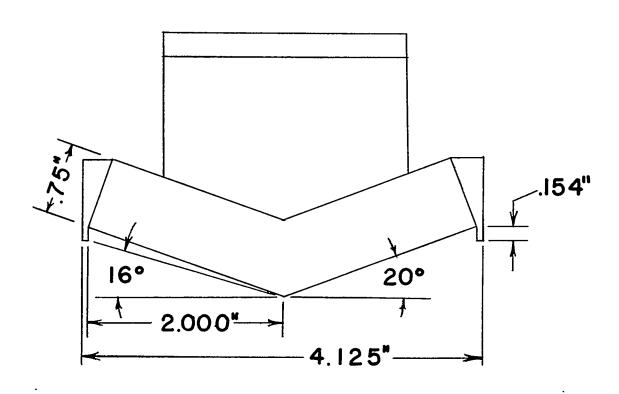
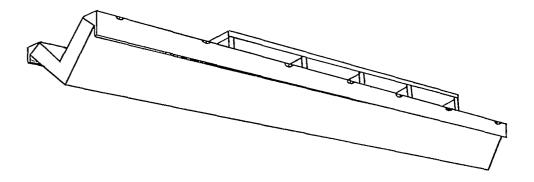


Figure 1.- Sketch and cross section of Langley tank model 276B.

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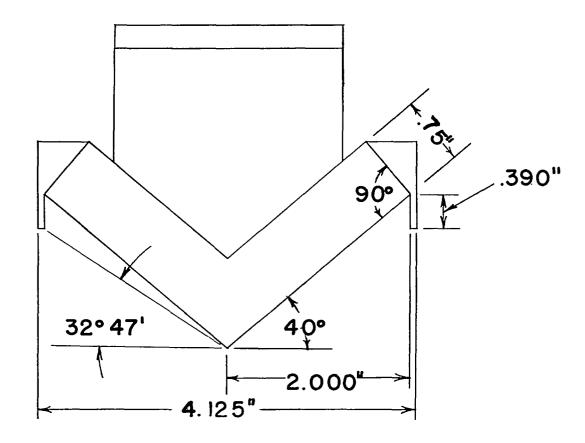


Figure 2.- Sketch and cross section of Langley tank model 277B.

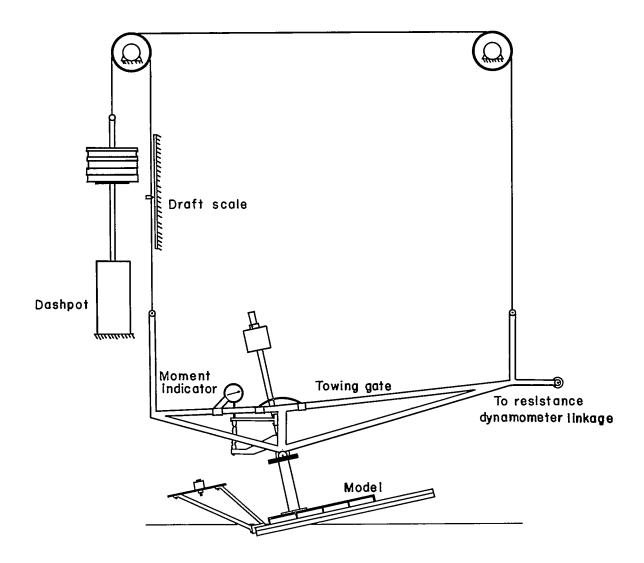
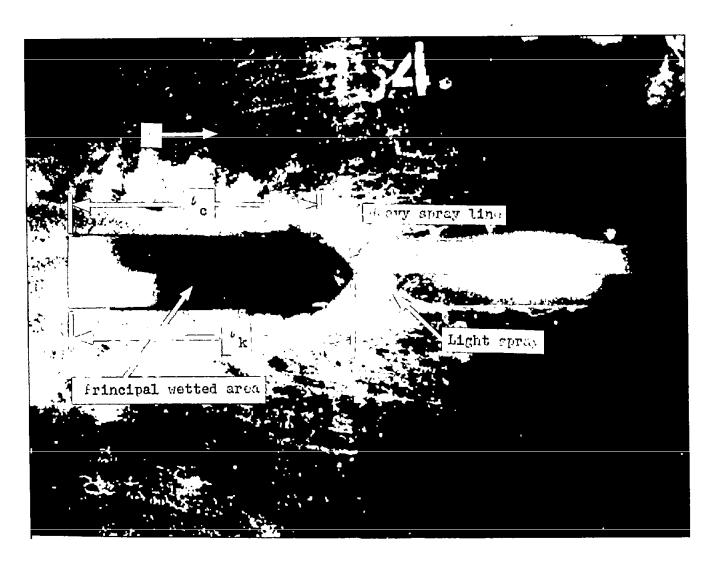


Figure 3.- Setup of model and towing gear.

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L-81257

Figure 4.- Typical underwater photograph.

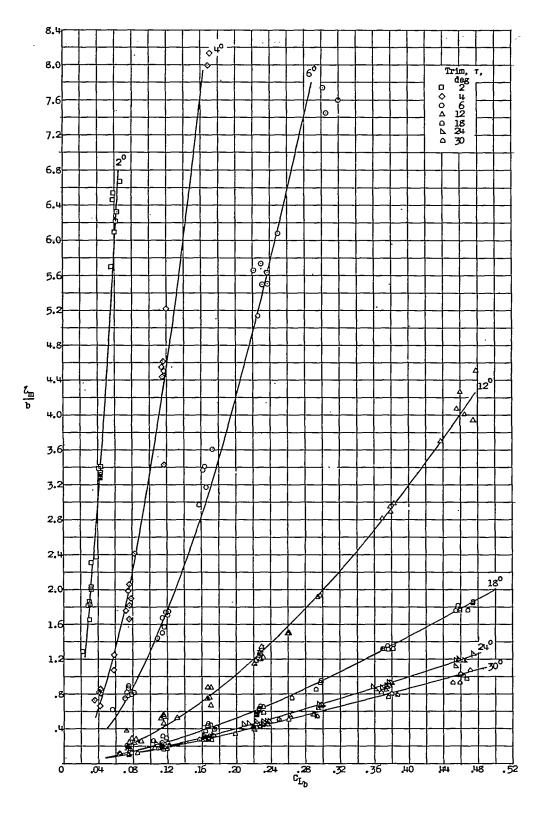


Figure 5.- Variation of mean-wetted-length—beam ratio with lift coefficient for 20° dead-rise surface.

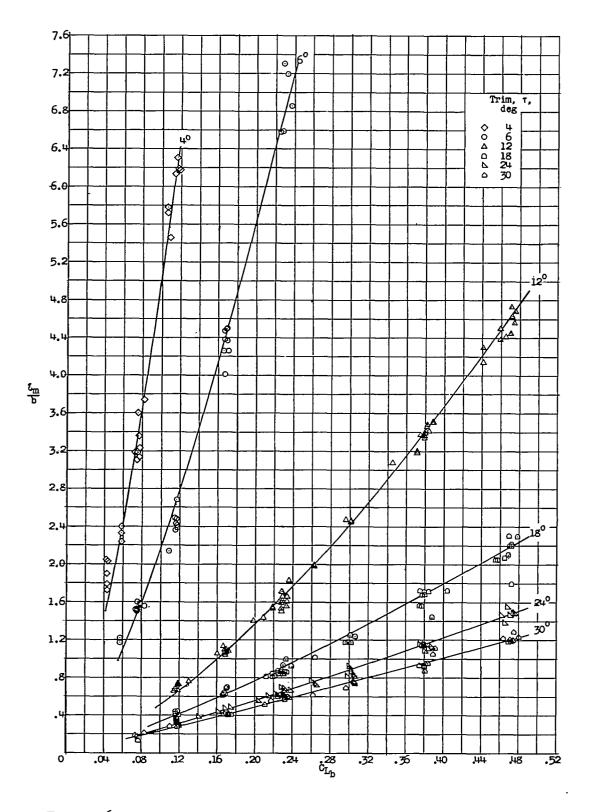


Figure 6.- Variation of mean-wetted-length—beam ratio with lift coefficient for 40° dead-rise surface.

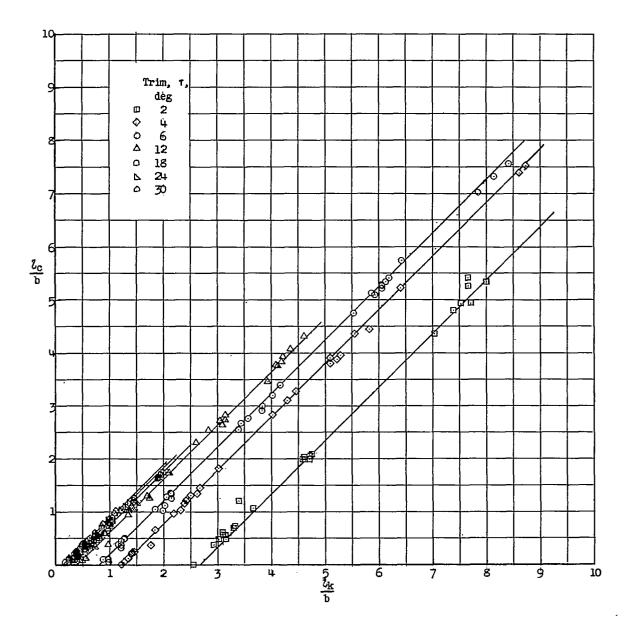


Figure 7.- Variation of chine-wetted-length—beam ratio with keel-wetted-length—beam ratio for  $20^{\circ}$  dead-rise surface.

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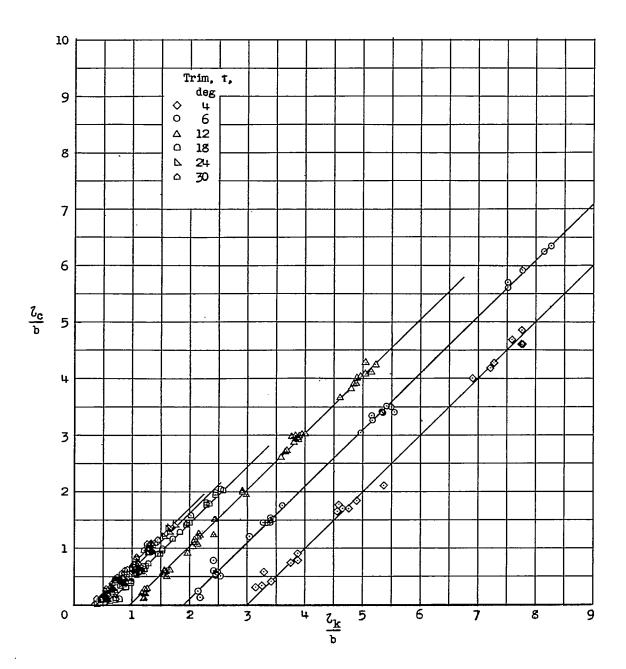


Figure 8.- Variation of chine-wetted-length—beam ratio with keel-wetted-length—beam ratio for  $40^{\circ}$  dead-rise surface.

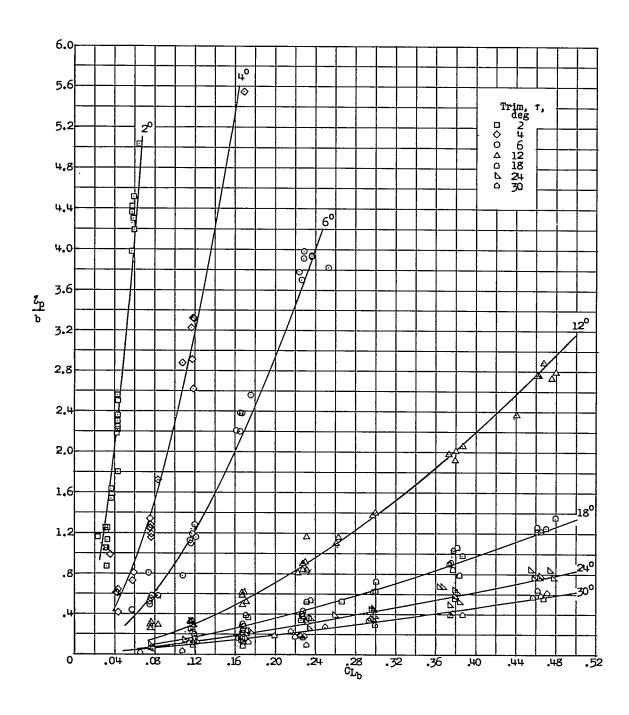


Figure 9.- Variation of center-of-pressure location with lift coefficient for  $20^{\circ}$  dead-rise surface.

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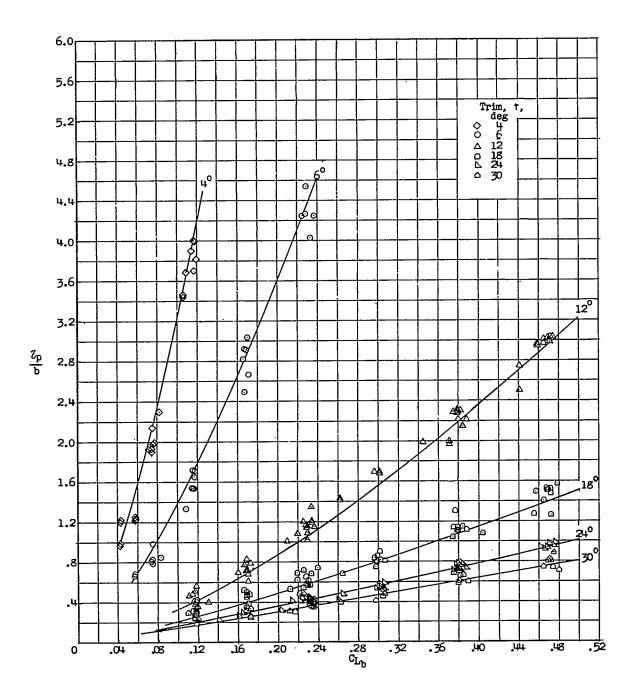


Figure 10.- Variation of center-of-pressure location with lift coefficient for  $40^{\rm O}$  dead-rise surface.

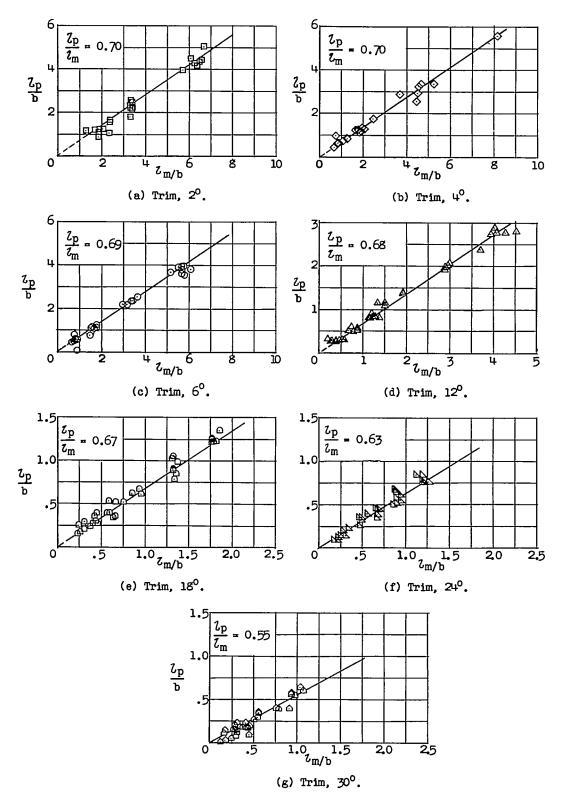


Figure 11.- Variation of center-of-pressure ratio with mean-wetted-lengthbeam ratio for 20° dead-rise surface.

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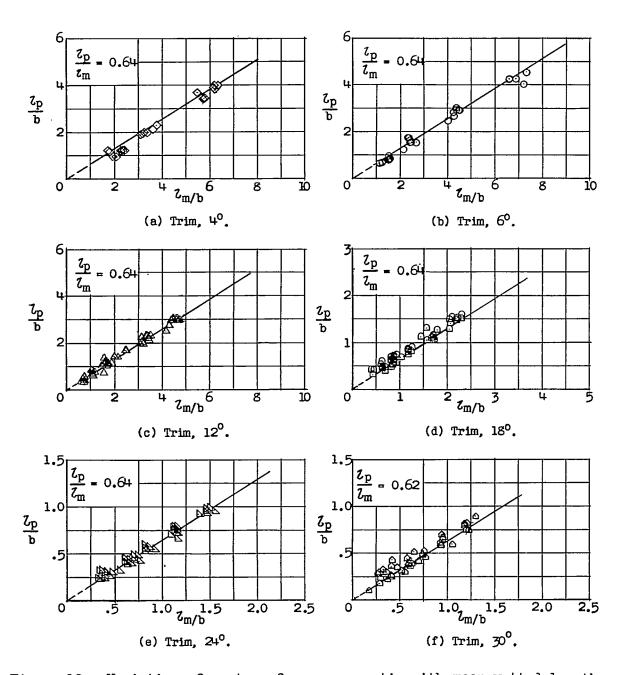


Figure 12.- Variation of center-of-pressure ratio with mean-wetted-length-beam ratio for 40° dead-rise surface.

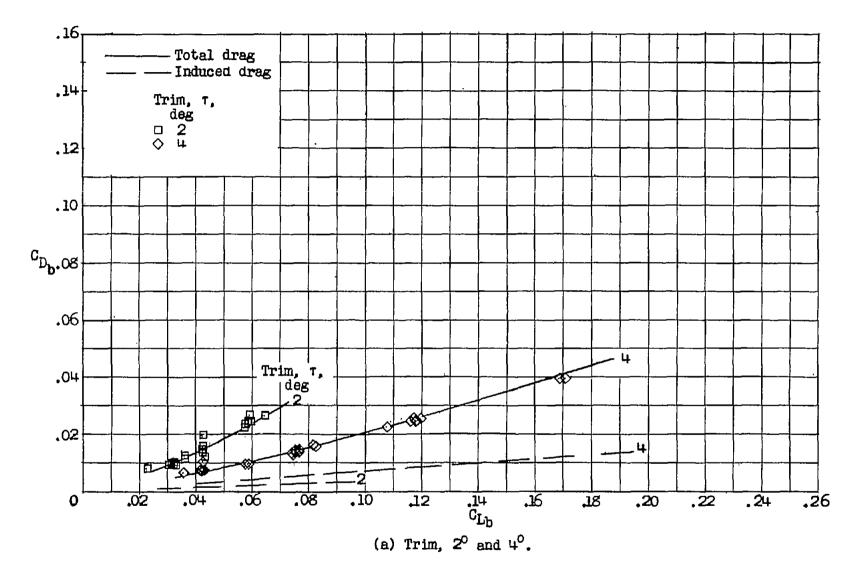


Figure 13.- Variation of drag coefficient with lift coefficient for  $20^{\circ}$  dead-rise surface.

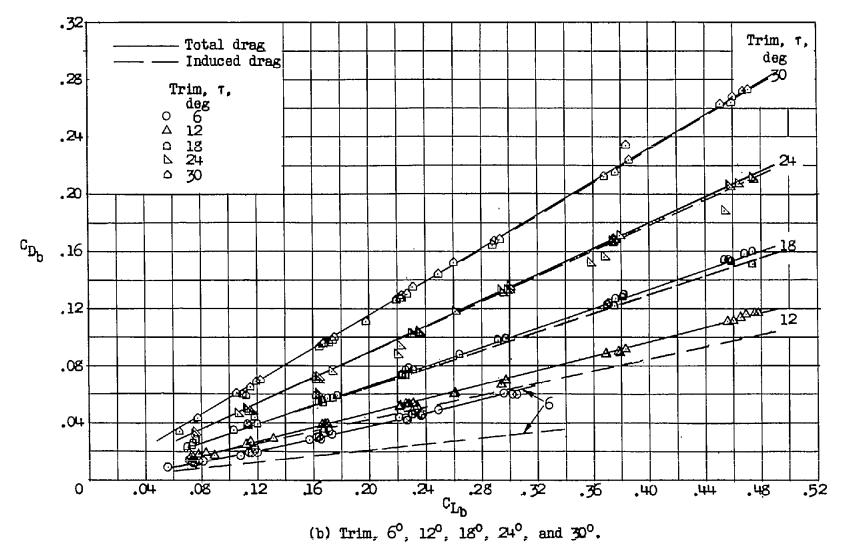


Figure 13.- Concluded.

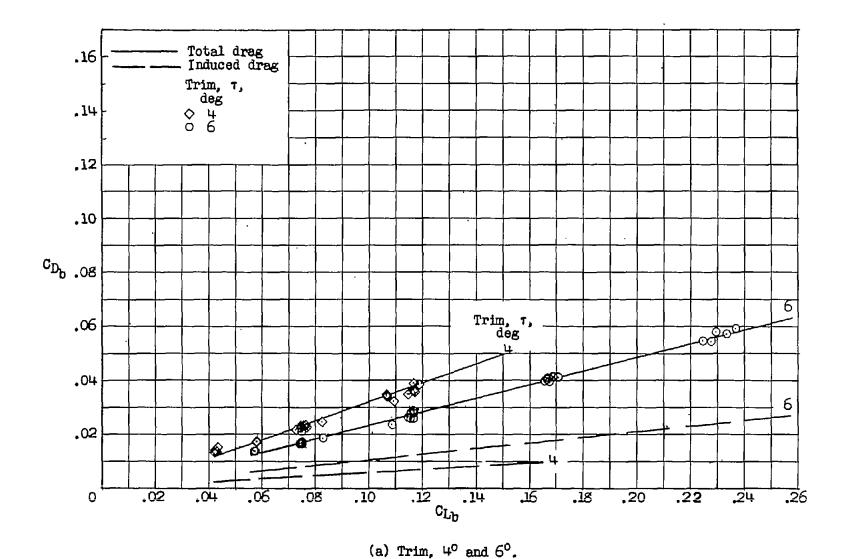


Figure 14.- Variation of drag coefficient with lift coefficient for 40° dead-rise surface.

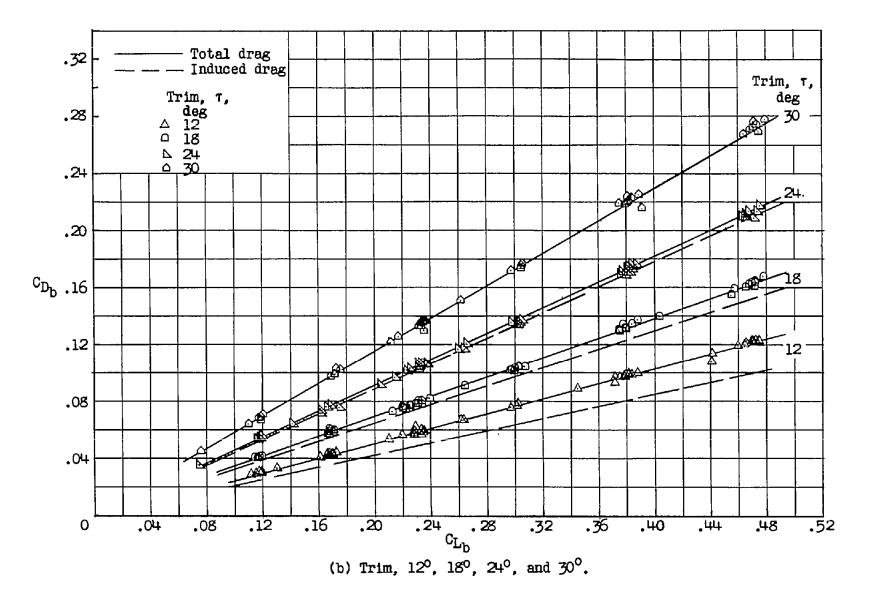


Figure 14.- Concluded.

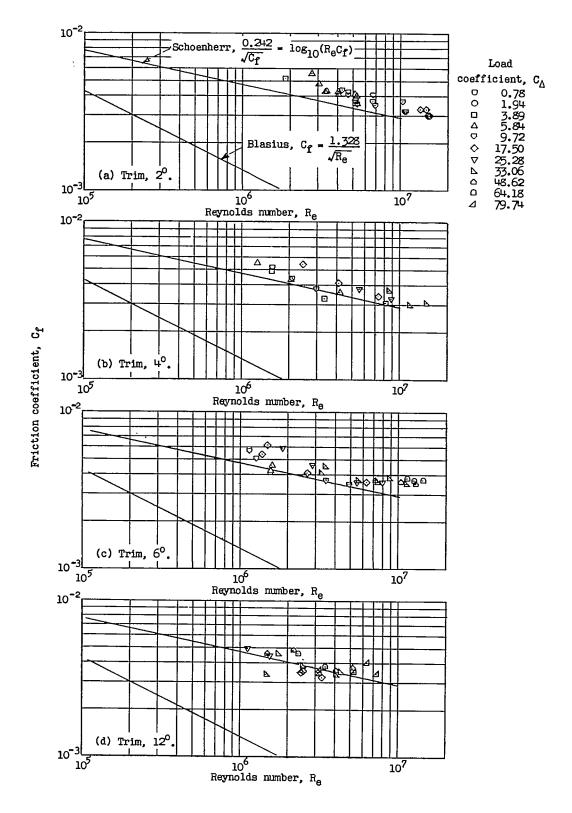


Figure 15.- Variation of friction coefficient with Reynolds number for  $20^{\rm O}$  dead-rise surface.

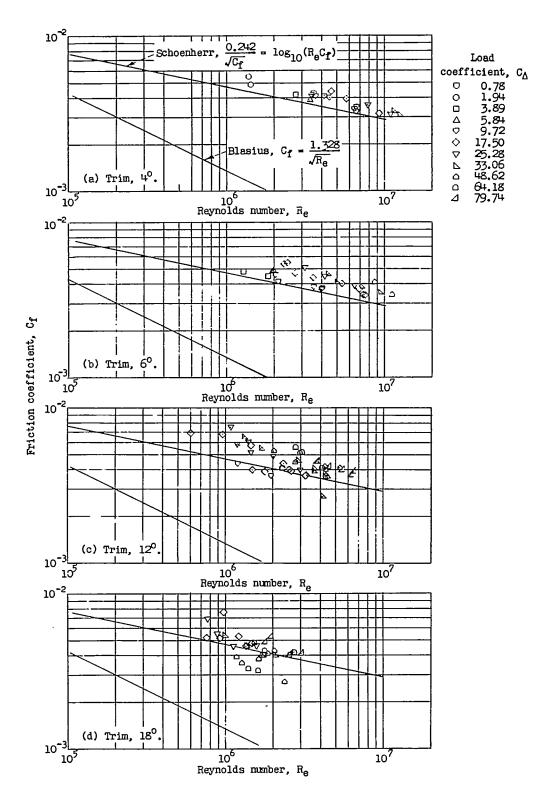


Figure 16.- Variation of friction coefficient with Reynolds number for  $40^{\circ}$  dead-rise surface.

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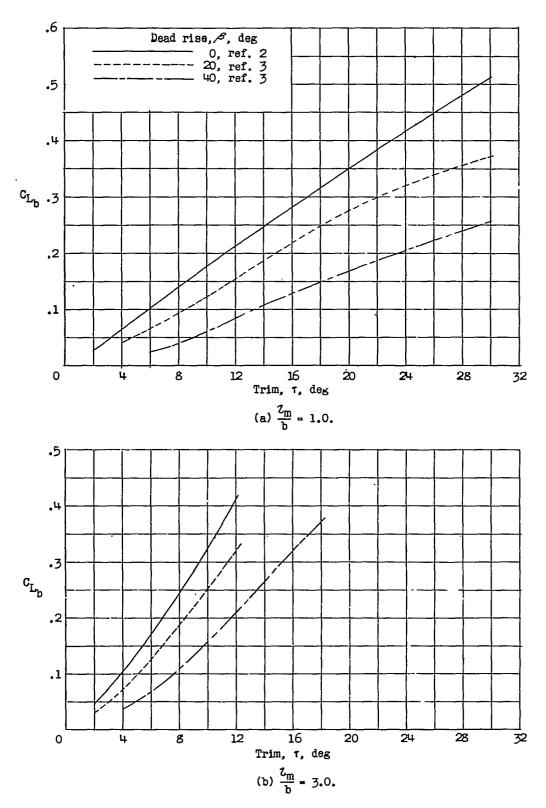


Figure 17.- Comparison of the effect of increase in angle of dead rise on the variation of lift coefficient with trim.

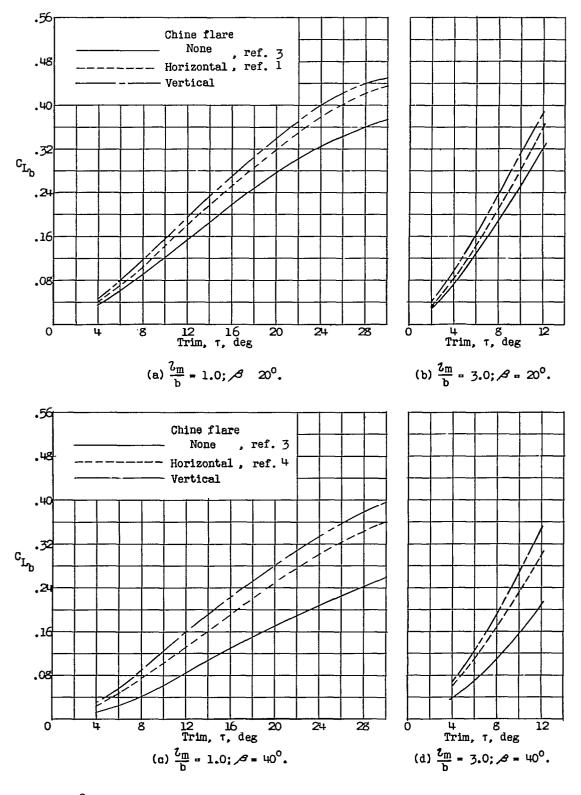


Figure 18.- Comparison of the effect of horizontal and vertical chine flare on the variation of lift coefficient with trim.

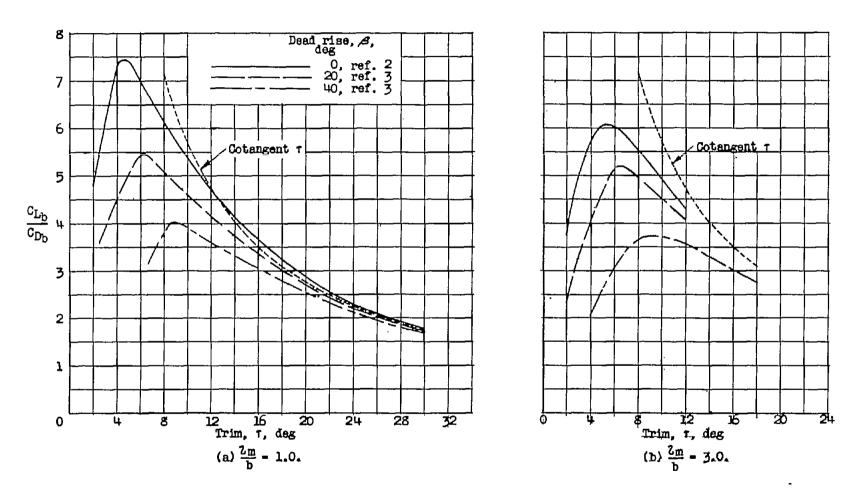


Figure 19.- Comparison of the effect of increase in angle of dead rise on the lift-drag ratio of a prismatic surface.

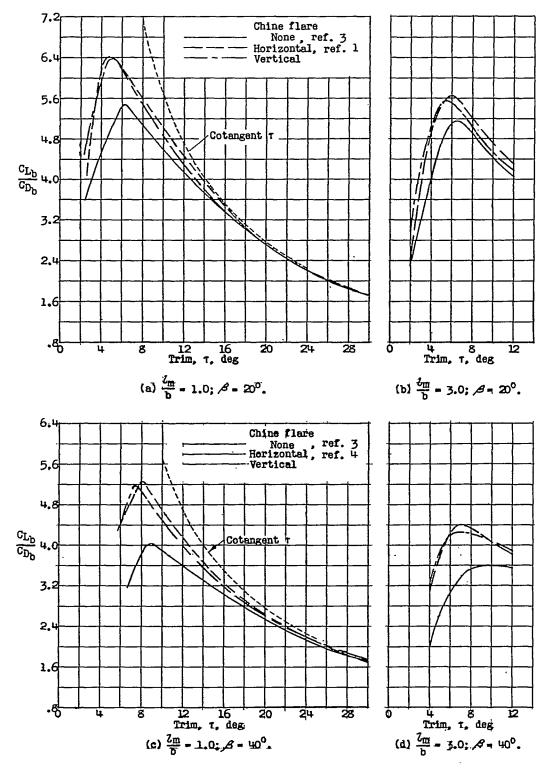


Figure 20.- Comparison of the effect of horizontal and vertical chine flare on the lift-drag ratio of a prismatic surface.